

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ANGER EXPRESSION
USED BY NETIZEN ON ROHINGYA REFUGEES
IN WEBSITE**



RESEARCH PAPER

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by:

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2018

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Surakarta, 1 March, 2018

The researcher



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MOTTO

*Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who
keeps learning stays young*
(Henry Ford)

Only Allah who never feel tired to listen ours prayers

*I'm learning the meaning of life from every step I choose, decided what I
want to be.*
(Writer)

DEDICATION

This research paper especially dedicated to:

My beloved parents, my everything, Mr. Heru Suranto and Mrs Ernawati who always support and never stop praying for me.

My beloved brothers, Hasbi Dwi Utomo, I hope you someday will make something better than I did.

All members of my loving family.

My beloved friends in boarding house, I wish all of you achieved what you want.

My beloved friends in the collage who have been stay with me from the first semester.

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The writer is aware that this research paper has not been perfect yet. Then, the suggestions and supportive critics are hoped to make this research paper to be better.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Surakarta, March, 2018

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on (1) the intentions of anger expression in the comment (2) the implicatures of anger expression (3) the maxim violation of anger expression in comments taken from washingtonpost about Rohingyas news. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The data are obtained by using documentation method. The data used in this study are the comments containing anger expression. In determining the anger, the researcher uses tone analyzer and APIs website. There are 29 data to be analyzed. The data find in this research are analyzed using Yule's theory (1996) for the intentions of anger expressions, Grice's theory for the implicatures of anger expression, and Cutting's theory (2002) for the maxim violation of anger expressions. The results of this study are eight kinds of intentions of anger expressions, they are blaming (38%), mocking (17%), accusing (14%), questioning (7%), complaining (10%), threatening (4%), suggesting (3%), and commanding (7%). The most dominant intentions on the comment are blaming. Not all the netizen take sides on Islam and Rohingya refugees. Some netizen blame the Rohingya for occupying the land which is not theirs. In this data researcher finds two types of implicatures, they are conventional (13,8%) and conversational (86,2%). For maxim violation the researcher finds (41%) for violating maxim of quantity, (24%) for violating maxim of quality, (31%) for violating maxim of manner, (4%) for violating maxim of relation. The result from this study is indeed different from the previous research because netizen's comments on the website have never been researched before. Therefore, this study can complete the research about anger expression.

Keywords: *pragmatic, anger expression, rohingya*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada (1) tujuan dari ekspresi marah yang ada pada kolom komentar (2) mengartikan implikatur yang tersirat pada setiap komentar (3) menjelaskan penyimpangan maxim yang ada pada komentar yang diambil dari *washingtonpost* mengenai berita Rohingya . Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang ada diperoleh dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah komentar yang mengandung ekspresi marah dimana dalam menentukan hal tersebut penulis menggunakan *tone analyzer* dan *APIs website*. Terdapat 29 data yang akan dianalisis. Data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini akan dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Yule (1996) dalam mencari tujuan penggunaan ekspresi marah, Grice teori dalam mencari implikatur dari ekspresi marah dan Cutting (2002) dalam mencari pelanggaran maxim dari ekspresi marah. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat delapan tujuan penggunaan ekspresi marah yaitu, menyalahkan (38%), mengejek (17%), menuduh (14%), mempertanyakan (7%), mengeluh (10%), mengancam (4%), menyarankan (3%), dan memerintahkan (7%). Tujuan penggunaan marah yang paling banyak adalah menyalahkan. Tidak semua netizen memihak Islam dan juga pengungsi Rohingya. Beberapa netizen menyalahkan Rohingya karena menempati tanah yang bukan milik mereka. Pada data ditemukan dua jenis implikatur yaitu conventional (13,8%) dan percakapan (86,2%). Pada pelanggaran maxim ditemukan pelanggaran maxim kuantitas (41%), pelanggaran maxim kualitas (24%), (31%) pelanggaran maxim sikap , pelanggaran maxim hubungan (4%). Hasil penelitian ini tentunya berbeda dengan penelitian sebelumnya karena komentar netizen pada *website* belum pernah diteliti. Sehingga penelitian ini dapat menjadi pelengkap dalam penelitian ekspresi marah.

Kata kunci: *pragmatic, ekspresi marah, rohingya*

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